

MAYRANOVSKIY, S. G.; LISHCHETA, L. I.

Polarographic study of the reaction kinetics of maleic-acid dianion
with donor protons. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.12:3025-3035 D '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo, Akademiya nauk
SSSR, Moskva.

(Polarograph and polarography)	(Maleic acid)
(Anions) (Protons)	

MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.; LISHCHETA, L.I.

Determination of the rate constants of the transfer of protons
in pyridine at various temperatures from polarographic catalytic
hydrogen waves. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.2:227-236 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN
SSSR.

(Pyridine)
(Polarography)
(Protons)

MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.; LISHCHETS, L.I.

Polarographic study of the effect of temperature on the rate of proton transfer to dianion of maleic acid. Izv.AN SSSR. (MIRA 14:10)
Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1749-1757 0 '61.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Maleic acid) (Polarography)

MAYFRANOVSKIY, S.G.; LESHCHETA, L.I.

Effect of temperature on the "space" and "surface" polarographic kinetic currents restricted by the recombination rate of maleic acid monoanions. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:1984-1989 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Maleic acid) (Polarography)

LISHCHINER, A.M.

LISHCHINER, A.M., inzhener (Moskva)

Efficient setup of the workplace for a designer and draftsman. Gig.
i san. 22 no.9:35-42 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

proper work furniture for planners, constructors &
designers)

LISHCHINSKIY, G.Ye. (Ryazan')

Two observations of cystic distension of the maxillary sinns.

Vest.oto-rin 17 no.4:73-74 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(MAXILLARY SINUS, cysts,

cystic dilat)

(CYSTS,

maxillary sinns, cystic dilat)

LISHCHINSKIY, G.Ye. (Ryazan')

Case of "aerosinusitis" Vest. oto-rin. 19 no.1:102-103 Ja-F '57

(MLRA 10:4)

(FRONTAL SINUS--DISEASES)

3(4)

SOV/6-59-2-12/22

AUTHORS:

Larchenko, Ye. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Lishchinskiy, I. G.

TITLE:

On the Use of Nomographs for Large-scale Recordings (1 : 1000,
1 : 2000, 1 : 5000) (O primeneni nomogramm pri s'yemkakh v
krupnykh masshtabakh (1 : 1000, 1 : 2000, 1 : 5000))

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr.2, pp 56-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper two nomographs are shown which were recorded for the formulas (1) and (2) according to the logarithmic anamorphosis and points of adjustment. These formulas are applied to the calculation of exceedings and corrections of longitudes of lines measured by means of a telemeter, because of the inclination to the horizon. For distances of 10 - 250 m and inclination angles of 1' - 20° combined net nomographs can be recorded simultaneously for both formulas (1) and (2). The nomograph covers 8 sheets, one of them being shown here. Tachometric tables for arguments within the same limits cover at least 150 pages of the size used in this case. In figure 2 the nomograph of the points of adjustment for the formulas (1) and (2) is shown, by means of which also the exceedings h and the

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SOV/6-59-2-12/22

On the Use of Nomographs for Large-scale Recordings (1 : 1000, 1 : 2000,
1 : 5000)

corrections Δs can be determined simultaneously because of reduction of the distances to the horizon measured by means of a telemeter. The principal advantage of these nomographs as compared to those which have been used till now (the most precise of which being that developed by Professor V. N. Vysotskiy) consists in the fact that according to the nomographs shown in this paper the values of the exceedings h and the corrections Δs can be obtained due to the inclination of lines, i.e. at a position of the line which solves the problem. - The nomograph atlases compiled by N. I. Modrinskiy, F. F. Pavlov, and D. Ye. Levit were very useful, but are not very comfortable in field work. There are 2 figures and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

LISHCHINSKIY, I. P., Eng.

Electric Circuits

Use of schemes for installing and arranging electrical equipment. Rab. energ., 2, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

1. I. P. LISHCHINSKIY
2. USSR (600)
4. Automatic Control
7. Automatic load control of machines and production units. Vest. mash. 32 no. 6. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P., inzhener.

Circuit for the internal connections of a type KUV-6013-A push-button station. Energetik 5 no.8:26-27 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(Electric switchgear)

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P.

AUTHOR: Lishchinskiy, I.P., Engineer 91-58-5-22/35

TITLE: Extension of the Application Field of the Time Relay Ye-52
(Rasshireniye oblasti primeneniya rele vremeni Ye-52)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 5, p 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The time relay Ye-52 has the drawback that it does not operate immediately after it is switched on. In many cases it is necessary to use an intermediate relay. A slight alteration of the relay (Figure 2) makes the use of this intermediate relay unnecessary. The sequence of the alterations is shown in Figure 3. The improved relay can be used in automatic devices where an immediate start is required.
There are 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Relays - Maintenance

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P., inzh.

Extending the application of the E-52 time relay. Energetik 6
no.5:24 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric relays)

28(2)

SOV/115-59-6-12/33

AUTHOR:

Lishchinskiy, I.P.

TITLE:

A Device For Measuring the RPM Number

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 30-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author describes an instrument for determining the rpm number of pumps on a test stand. The device has a high accuracy and is suitable for direct measurements of the rpm number of any machine up to 6,000 rpm. For higher rpm numbers a reductor must be used. The device may be used for checking tachometers and revolution counters. The principle of the instrument is based on the automatic counting of pulses, transmitted to a counting mechanism with each revolution of a rotor within a given time interval. The device is composed of time relay E-52, pulse counter SB-1M/100, rectifier ABS and contactors. For tuning this instrument and for checking its accuracy, the electric stop-watch BV-53 and frequency meter D-506/1 are used. When the device is switched on, it will count within 60 seconds the number of pulses transmitted which is equal to the number of revolutions per minute. Fig.1 shows the circuit arrangement of the device. Fig.3 shows the contact device in-

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SOV/115-59-6-12/33

A Device For Measuring the RPM Number

stalled at the shaft of the machine of which the rpm number is to be measured. The device described in this article belongs to the accuracy class 0.5. In case the frequency meter and the electric stop-watch are replaced by the electronic stop-watch 521-V, then the counting error will be equal to 0.01%. There are 2 circuit diagrams and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

SOV/91-59-8-14/28

8(6), 9(2)

AUTHOR:

Lishchinskiy, I.P., Engineer

TITLE:

Expanding the Arens of Application of the RVT-1200 Time Relay

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 8, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The time relay RVT-1200, produced by the Kiyevskiy zavod rele i avtomatiki (Kiyev Plant for Relays and Automation) may find a more wide-spread application, if it were produced not only with a normally open position, but also with a normally closed contact position. An example for such an application is shown in fig.1, where a RVT-1200 relay had been converted for work with a PE-320-200 feed pump. In fig.2 the author shows the contact system of the relay prior and after modification. Normally, the time relay may be set from 1 to 20 minutes. In the authors case, 5 minutes were selected. When the feed pump is switched on, the main oil pump will not provide an adequate amount of lubricant during the starting process. For this purpose an auxiliary oil pump is used, which is switched off after 5 minutes by the converted relay. When the feed pump is stopped, the relay will again actuate the servo pump for five minutes. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 1/1

S/119/60/000/010/011/014/X
B012/B063

AUTHOR: Lishohinskiy, I. P., Engineer

TITLE: Experience Gathered With the Operation of Automatic
Electronic Bridges of the Type ЭМАС-26 (EMDS-26)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 10, pp. 26 - 27


TEXT: This is a description of the automatic electronic bridge of the type ЭМАС-26 (EMDS-26), which is manufactured by the zavod "Manometr" ("Manometr" Plant) in Moscow. This bridge has the advantage that three objects may be operated simultaneously if none has more than four controlled points. To give a better survey, and in view of the fact that the description of the basic circuit diagram attached to this instrument is very complicated, a simpler basic circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1. The principal disadvantage of the instrument is its complicated circuit. Experience has shown that one of the circuit diagrams shown in Fig. 2 meets all requirements. Besides, these instruments are supplied by the plant with a number of faults. They are inadequately packed, the switches in the upper part are always damaged, and the instruction given

Card 1/2

Experience Gathered With the Operation of
Automatic Electronic Bridges of the Type
MAC-26 (EMDS-26)

S/119/60/000/010/011/014/X
B012/B063

for their installation and operation is insufficient. There are
2 figures.



Card 2/2

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P., inzh.

Use of contact pressure gauges. Energetik 8 no.7:29-'0
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Pressure gauges)

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P.

Device for determining numbers of revolutions. Mashinostroenie
no.2:116 ~~Mr~~-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P., inzh.

Network for automatic control and reserve cutting-in of
auxiliary machines. Prom. energ. 17 no.12:6-1C D '62.
(MIRA 17:4)

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P., inzh.

Automation of PE-series feed pumps. Elek. sta. 33 no.10:19-22
0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P.

Introduction of automatic control in stations of petroleum and
petroleum products pipelines. Neft. khoz. 41 no.3:57-60 Mz '63.
(MIRA 17033)

LISHCHINSKIY, I.P. (g. Sumy)

Concerning R.V. Shmelevich's article "Improved system using ATV-229
apparatus for controlling the temperature of bearings." Prom. energ.
20 no.9:41 8 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

LISHCHINSKIY, L.Yu.

Automatic control of the cutting speed in machining on lathes.
Stan. 1 instr. 36 no.11:11-16 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

31285-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c) PC
ACC NR: AP6020244 SOURCE CODE: UR/0380/66/000/001/0041/0050

AUTHOR: Lishchinskiy, L. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of elements and calculations of parameters of a control system with stepless mechanical transmission

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 1, 1966, 41-50

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control equipment, harmonic analysis, mechanical power transmission device, servosystem

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the operation of such stepless mechanical drive systems as variators supplied with electric control servo-systems. Such systems can be used with a non-controlled asynchronous motor as operator organs of servo and control systems. The selection of the servo-drive (depending on the resistance moment, consisting of the static and dynamic moments to be overcome) is analysed. The structure and characteristics of the system, depending mainly on whether the feedback is to be velocity or positional, are demonstrated graphically. Conditions which may cause auto-oscillation (hunting) in the system (feedback gaps, etc) are considered, and drive parameters are selected from the condition of absence of hunting using the harmonic balance method, involving expressions for the harmonic linearization coefficients of non-linearities in the system. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 23 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003
Card 1/1 CC UDC: 621.001.24:62-58

LISHCHINSKIY, M. G.; SHELUDCHENKO, A. F.

USSR (600)

Steam Boilers

Accelerated method for drying outer brick walls of steam boilers. Sakh prom.
26 no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1957, Uncl.
2

LISHCHINSKIY, S.M.

AUTHORS:

Baranovskiy, B.K.; Lishchinskiy, S.M., TsKB Group Directors. 111-58-7-9/27

TITLE:

The PTU-4 Portable Relay Set (Perenosnoye translyatsionnoye ustroystvo tipa PTU-4)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 7, pp 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The PTU-4 portable relay set, devised by the Central Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR, is described. The set can take 5 microphones and an external line (tape-recorder, relay line, etc.) and from its output feed two connecting lines. Each microphone has a 2-stage amplifier arranged as a separate plug-in unit, feeded its own level control. There are also two 3-stage push-pull line amplifiers. The Nr 5 microphone channel can be linked direct to the studio for purposes of rehearsal or to include the announcer's commentary. An impulsemeter and monitor amplifier are built in for measuring and listening to the amplified signal, either on headphones or through a control set. There is a great degree of standardization of components and a 6N3P tube is used throughout. The set is powered either from AC mains (it contains its own rectifying unit) or from batteries

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The PTU-4 Portable Relay Set

111-58-7-9/27

as a DC reserve supply. Details of the operational switching system and some basic electrical indices are given. There is 1 photo and 1 block diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo svyazi SSSR (Ministry of Communications of the USSR)

1. Communications 2. Radio relay systems—Characteristics

Card 2/2

21729

S/123/61/000/003/007/023

A004/A104

1-1100

only 2908

AUTHOR: Lishchinskiy, Ya. N.

TITLE: High-speed milling with carbide-tipped cylindrical milling cutters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 46, abstract 3B436. (Uch. zap. Kuybyshevsk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 29, 1959, 119-133)

TEXT: The author presents investigation results of the high-speed milling of 50 A grade steel with cylindrical milling cutters fitted with inserted T15 and K6 bits positioned in a helical line. The cutter had the following angles: $\gamma = -20^\circ$; $\alpha = 25^\circ$; $\omega = 20^\circ$. A wear of the back surface of 0.5 mm was taken as blunting criterion. During the tests the following functions were obtained: tool life $T = \frac{A}{v^{1.6}}$, $T = \frac{B_o}{s_z^{0.56}}$ and $T = \frac{C}{t^{0.29}}$; wear $W = C_1 v^{0.96-0.98}$,

$W = B_1 s_z^{0.358-0.368}$ and $W = A_1 t^{0.18-0.28}$; surface finish H_{rpd} [Abstractor's note: rpd = rapid is the translation of the original Russian abbreviation "ck" = skorostnoye] = $\frac{2470 s_z^{0.44}}{v^{1.05} t^{0.2}}$ K, where K is the coefficient depending on the

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S/123/61/000/003/007/023
A004/A104

✓

High-speed milling with carbide-tipped ...

cutter wear. It was found that, at an increased cutting speed, the thickness of the cold-hardened layer decreases since, as a consequence of the temperature increase, the cold hardening is removed. An increase in the negative angle γ and of the feed results in an increased cold hardening since thereby the stresses and deformations grow. It is stated that the plants are introducing 4-teeth sintered carbide cutters 90 mm in diameter, operating at cutting speeds of 150 - 200 m/min, at feeds of 0.07 - 0.1 mm per 1 tooth and with a cutting depth of 2-4 mm. There are 13 figures.

S. Avrutin

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LISHCHINSKIY, Ya.N.

High-speed milling by means of cutters capped with a hard alloy.
Uch.zap.Kuib.gos.ped.inst. no.29:119-133 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Milling machines)

SOV/44 - 58 - 4 - 3224

Translated from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4, .
125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lishchinskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: Completely Geodesic Congruences of Circles (Vpolne
geodezicheskiye kongruentsii krugov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-ta, 1956, Nr 45,
pp 249 - 257

ABSTRACT: The author studies a family of circles on the plane
as Riemann space R_3 with the linear element $d\varphi^2$ where φ is
the angle between two circles. By direct computation, two-
parameter families of circles are found which correspond completely
to geodesic surfaces in R_3 , which proves to be a bundle of circles.
By this particular example all the known properties of completely
geodesic surfaces are proven.

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SOV/44 - 58 - 4 - 322⁴

REVIEWER'S NOTE: The author's result can be established more simply by using the well-known Darboux transfer. In this transfer a plane of three-dimensional projective space corresponds to the bundle of circles.

V. I. Vedernikov

Card 2/2

LISHENKO, A. A.

"Investigation of the Course of Growth of Forest Crops in the State Forest Shelter Belt Belgorod--Don." Cand Agr Sci, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Min Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 13, Mar 55)

SO: Sum No. 670, 29 Sep 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

pa

Lishenko, L.G.

82000

S/120/60/000/03/040/055
E032/E514

21.3200

AUTHORS: Bondar', A.D., Klyucharev, A.P., Lishenko, L.G. and Nikolaychuk, A.D.

TITLE: Preparation of Isotopic Chromium Targets¹⁹ from Cr_2O_3

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3,
pp 137-138

ABSTRACT: A new method is reported which can be used to obtain CrI_2 at 300°C in a molybdenum glass container and then convert it into ductile chromium foils. The authors had at their disposal stable isotopes of chromium in samples of about 100 mg each and in the form of Cr_2O_3 . In order to transform Cr_2O_3 into the soluble form, the usual method described by Nekrasov (Ref 5) was employed. The chromium was then deposited on an Hg cathode from a 0.1 N sulphuric acid solution. In order to obtain a complete separation of the chromium, a current of 0.75 A was passed for 1.5 to 2 hours. The amalgam obtained in this way was then filtered through chamois leather under vacuum. After removing the surplus mercury the chromium

Card 1/4 amalgam was placed in the apparatus shown in Fig 1. The

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S/120/60/000/03/040/055
E032/E514

Preparation of Isotopic Chromium Targets from Cr_2O_3

amalgam was introduced through the tube 7 into the retort 8 and the tube was sealed off. Next, an iodine ampoule 2 was introduced through the tube 5. The block 4 was introduced through the tube 5 in a similar way and the latter was sealed off. The whole assembly was connected to a vacuum pump through the tube 3 and the retort was placed in a furnace in which it was heated up to 200°C . The mercury was driven off from the amalgam into the receiver 1 and the whole apparatus was sealed off at A, while the mercury receiver was sealed off at B. The block 4 was then used to break the iodine ampoule, the iodine was driven into the retort and the apparatus was sealed off at B. The retort was then heated to 300°C for 30 to 40 min and the chromium iodide obtained was collected in 6. The surplus iodine and mercury iodide was driven into the retort by heating the ampoule 6 up to the knee A to 300°C . The ampoule containing the chromium iodide was sealed off at C. The ampoule containing the chromium

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S/120/60/000/03/040/055
E032/E514

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Preparation of Isotopic Chromium Targets from Cr_2O_3

iodide was broken under toluene and the chromium iodide together with the toluene was placed in a ceramic crucible lined with molybdenum foil. All the subsequent operations were carried out in a metal vacuum chamber connected to the vacuum pump through a liquid nitrogen trap. The latter condensed all the volatile products such as toluene, iodine etc. The evaporator employed is shown schematically in Fig 2 in which 1 are current leads, 2 are insulators, 3 is a tungsten spiral, 4 is a ceramic crucible, 5 is a molybdenum jacket, 6 is a flange, 7 is the molybdenum lining, 8 is a ceramic crucible, 9 is a molybdenum container and 10 is a holder. After the toluene had been driven off the molybdenum foil base was heated to about 1050°C and the chromium iodide to 800°C . On striking the molybdenum foil the chromium iodide dissociated, the chromium was deposited on the base and the iodine was condensed out Card 3/4 by the trap. In this way chromium foils 1 to 15 μ thick

X

82000

S/120/60/000/03/040/055
E032/E514

Preparation of Isotopic Chromium Targets from Cr_2O_3
could be obtained. There are 2 figures and five
Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR
(Physico-Technical Institute, Ac.Sc., UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 4/4

BONDAR', A.D.; YEMLYANINOV, A.S.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; LISHENKO, L.G.; MEDYANIK,
V.N.; NIKOLAYCHUK, A.D.; SHALAYEVA, O.Ye.

Preparing the targets from isotopes for nuclear studies. Izv.AN
SSSR Ser.fiz. 24 no.7:929-933 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR.
(Isotopes) (Nuclear research)

BONDAR', A.D.; YEMLYANINOV, A.S.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; LISHENKO, L.G.;
MEDYANIK, V.N.; NIKOLAYCHUK, A.D.; SHALAYEVA, O.Ye.

Making metal films of isotopes. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no.3:134-136
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Metallic films)

BONDAR', A.D.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; LISHENKO, L.G.; NIKOLAYCHUK, A.D.

Obtaining isotopic chromium targets of Cr_2O_3 . Prib. i tekhn.
eksp. no.3;137-138 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Chromium--Isotopes) (Metal foils)

L 46703-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JL/GD

ACC NR: AT6020710

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0125

AUTHOR: Karev, V. N.; Klyucharev, A. P.; Lishenko, L. G.; Medyanik, V. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute AN UkrSSR, (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Production of foils of platinum-group metals and gold, and measurement of their thickness

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fizika metallicheskih plenok (Physics of metal films). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 118-125

TOPIC TAGS: gold, platinum group metal, metal film, metal deposition, metal property, x ray absorption, x ray measurement, isotope

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to obtain, for nuclear-research purposes, thin foils of Pt, Pd, and Rh, which have not been obtained in foil form before, starting with small amounts of expensive isotopic raw material. It was also desired to obtain foils of gold and of the other metals with minimum metal loss. All foils were prepared by deposition from specially treated electrolytes, the production of which is described. The foil thickness was determined from its absorption of monochromatic x-rays. This is claimed to be more accurate than weighing. The apparatus used for this measurement is described in detail. The Pd and Rh foils were of uniform thickness (up to 7 μ), but those of Pt and Au exhibited considerable non-uniformity, attributed to irregularities in the relative electrode position, unevenness of the cathode surface, and to electric and electrochemical factors. Orig. art. has: 4

Card 1/2

I 46707-00

ACC NR: AT6020710

figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Oct64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

pb

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000019

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/011/2525/2529

AUTHOR: Karev, V. N.; Klyucharev, A. P.; Lishenko, L. G.; Madyanik, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of platinum group and gold metal foils and measurement of their thickness

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2525-2529

TOPIC TAGS: metal film, palladium, rhodium, gold, platinum, metal plating

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to prepare palladium, rhodium, platinum and gold foils for nuclear studies by starting from small quantities of expensive isotopic raw material, using a method which involved a minimum loss and a maximum utilization of the electrolyte. The conditions of electrodeposition and compositions of the electrolytic baths are given. Platinum anodes were used in all cases. The baths described made it possible to obtain Pd, Pt, Rh and Au foils 0.5 to 15 μ thick and 22 mm in diameter. The thickness of a foil in any given area was determined by using an x-ray method based on the absorption of a narrow monochromatic beam of x rays by the foil. The measurements were carried out by means of a shortwave x-ray fluorescence spectrometer. A certain nonuniformity observed in the thickness of Au and Pt foils is attributed to the geometrical arrangement of the electrodes relative to each other, the state of the cathode surface, and electric and electrochemical factors. Authors

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UDC: 621.793:546.91/.98+546.59

ACC NR: AP7000019

express their appreciation to G. V. Yakunina for her considerable practical assistance.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 1107/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun63/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EER/L/EPF(t)/EAP(k)/
 DIA/P/LP(c) JD/WW/HH/JD

Preparation of isotopic foils

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 692-693

SYNOPSIS: ytterbium, ytterbium oxide, ytterbium oxide reduction, isotopic ytterbium foil, ytterbium foil preparation, foil vacuum deposition

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to develop an efficient method for obtaining isotopic ytterbium foil by reduction of ytterbium oxide (Yb_2O_3) by La, Ca, Re, in vacuum. A mixture of ground Yb_2O_3 and La (the latter taken with a

LISHENKO, M.S.

BERESLAVICH, T.N.; LISHENKO, M.S. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Results of using quinacrine in the treatment of trichocephaliasis and taeniasis. Klin.med. 35 [i.e. 34] no.1 Supplement:35-36 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR v Rostove-na-Donu (dir. - dotsent S.N. Pokrovskiy)
(QUINACRINE) (TAPEWORMS) (NEMATODA)

KOGON, G.K., LISHENKO, N.V.

/ Observations of arthropathic psoriasis. Vest.derm. 1 ven. 32 no. 77
Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni
I.M. Mechnikova.
(PSORIASIS)

81979

S/120/60/000/03/039/055
E032/E514

21.3200

AUTHORS: Bondar', A.D., Yemlyaninov, A.S., Klyucharev, A.P.,
Lishenko, V. N. Medyanik, A.D. Nikolaychuk and
O. Ye. Shalayeva

TITLE: Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Isotopes 19

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3,
pp 134-136

ABSTRACT: A summary is given of the various methods which can be used to prepare metal foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Cr, Pb, Be, Ge and Zr suitable for use as targets in nuclear scattering experiments. The authors have used three methods for obtaining thin (0.1-10μ) foils, namely, electrolytic deposition, direct evaporation in vacuum, and thermal dissociation. In any of these methods it is important to choose a suitable base which can then be removed, since the foils must frequently be used on their own. The apparatus used in the electrolytic method is shown in Fig 1. In the latter figure 1 is the anode (platinum), 2 is a perspex cylinder, 3 is a copper

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Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Istopes

packing, 4 is the cathode, 5 is a copper contact for the cathode and 6 is the base (perspex). This device was used to obtain free foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Fe, Pb, Co, Mn, Ag and Cr. The first six of these were obtained both from naturally occurring elements and elements enriched with stable isotopes. The various electrolytes used to obtain the foils are shown in column 3 of the table on p 135. In order to obtain thin foils of Ge isotopes, available in samples of a few tens of mg, the graphite evaporator shown in Fig 2 was employed. The evaporator was mounted directly on the copper leads (2). A tantalum plate 0.1 mm thick was placed above the evaporator at a distance of about 3 cm. In this way a Ge layer 3 to 4 μ thick was obtained from 15 to 20 mg of the isotope. The film was separated from the base by bending the latter. In order to prevent damaging the Ge film, it was covered with a thin layer of varnish. In order to obtain thin foils of Be, a beryllium oxide heater was used, as described by Sinel'nikov in Ref 8. 1 to 2 μ thick Be foils could be

Card 2/3 obtained in this way. Zr foils 5 to 10 μ thick were

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Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Isotopes

obtained by the thermal dissociation method. The sample was in the form of ZrI_4 placed in a special sealed ampoule. The compound was dissociated at a hot molybdenum base. The iodine was pumped off and removed by a cold trap, while the Zr was deposited on the molybdenum base. The molybdenum base was then dissolved in nitric acid. The amount of Zr necessary was 30 to 40 mg. The metal films obtained by the above methods were found to be stable during experiments with 5.5, 6.8 and 20 MeV protons. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR
(Physico-Technical Institute, Ac.Sc., UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/79-28-7-51/64

AUTHORS:

Tishchenko, V. V., Lishenkova, N. S.

TITLE:

The Thermocatalytic Conversion of α -Terpinene Through Gum Brine (Termokataliticheskoye prevrashcheniye α -terpinena na gumbrine)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp 1957 - 1959 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Wallach (Vallakh) found in the case of the action of sulfuric acid on dipentene that terpinolene was formed, and on a further heating he found a conversion into α -terpinene (Ref 1). Venable (Venabl) (Ref 2) later showed that the action of activated floridin on dipentene leads to the same results. Rudakov repeated the experiments of Wallach and additionally found that the action of small amounts of brine on dipentene at 160-170° causes to form first the terpinolene and then the α -terpinene. Among the main products of the reaction he found Δ^3 -p-menthene, p-cymene, and about 72% polymers (Ref 3). According to Rudakov the Δ^3 -p-menthene and p-cymene apparently are formed in consequence

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The Thermocatalytic Conversion of α -Terpinene Through
Gum Brine

SOV/79-28-7-51/64

of the hydration of the α -terpinene. It was interesting to investigate the correctness of such an assumption as isomerizations of this kind are in close relation to the problem concerning the origin and transformation of mineral oil. For this purpose the α -terpinene was synthesized by the dehydration of terpineole with oxalic acid. The gum brine activated with hydrochloric acid was used as catalyst for its thermocatalytic conversion. Thus it was shown that α -terpinene isomerizes into the Δ^1 -p-menthene and p-cymene because of the disproportioning of hydrogen, and that the polymers formed on this occasion are dimers of terpinene. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

Card 2/3

The Thermocatalytic Conversion of α -Terpinene Through
Gum Brine

SOV/79-28-7-51/64

1. Terpenes--Synthesis
--Temperature factors
2. Salt solutions--Chemical effects
3. Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

S/020/60/135/003/030/039
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Khromov, S. I., Balenkova, Ye. S., Lishenok, O. Ye.,
and Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician

TITLE: Catalytic Transformations of Cyclononane in the Presence
of Platinized Charcoal

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 3,
pp. 627 - 630

TEXT: The authors report on their experiments to clarify what transformations cyclononane undergoes on platinized charcoal at 300°C. They found that about 96% of cyclononane are transformed. They determined in the reaction products (approximately in %): indan 68, 1-methyl-2-ethyl benzene 22, n-propyl benzene 2, and n-nonane 7. The authors conclude from these results that two main processes take place: a) dehydrocyclization of cyclononane to hydrindane, and further dehydrogenation of the latter to indan; b) direct hydrogenolysis of the nine-membered ring to form n-nonane. The enclosed diagram illustrates the transformations mentioned. The authors explain the formation of n-propyl benzene and

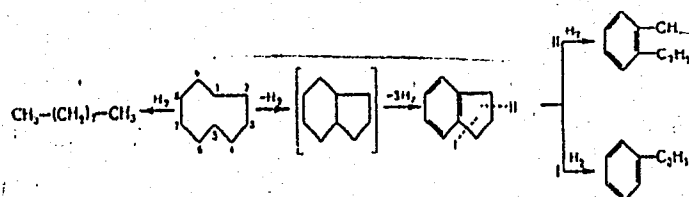
Card 1/2

Catalytic Transformations of Cyclononane in the Presence of Platinized Charcoal S/020/60/135/003/030/039
B016/B054

1-methyl-2-ethyl benzene by the following process: During the hydrogenolysis of the five-membered ring in indan, two C-C bonds are ruptured: 1) one separated from the benzene ring by another C atom, and 2) one adjacent to the benzene ring (the latter bond to a lower extent). The authors explain process a) by the formation of a new bond between C₁ and C₅ in the nine-membered ring, apparently due to the steric position of carbon atoms in the cyclononane molecule. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 11 references: 4 Soviet, 2 US, 1 French, 2 Swiss, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1960



Figure

Card 2/2

ZHURIN, R.B.; LISHENOK, O.Ye.; ABRITALIN, V.L.; SIMONOVA, N.I.

Some derivatives of 3-pyrazolidinone. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.8:2758-2761 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polu-
produktov i krasiteley imeni K. Ye. Voroshilova; Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i Leningradskiy institut
kinoingenerov.
(Pyrazolidinone)

MANTEYFEL', B.P., prof.; LISHEV, M.N., kand.biol.nauk; RADAKOV, D.V.,
kand.biol.nauk; YUDANOV, K.I., inzh.

Observations on the behavior of Baltic herring during trawling
in the Gulf of Riga. Trudy VNIRO 36:19-24 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Riga, Gulf of--Herring fisheries)
(Trawls and trawling)

MALIKOVA, Ye.M., kand. biol.nauk, otv. red.; LISHEV, M.N., kand.
biol. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEV, I.I., kand. biol. nauk;
VENGRANOWICH, A., red.; BYTAR, A., ~~tekh.~~ red.

[Conference of young specialists] Trudy konferentsii molodykh
spetsialistov. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviskoi SSR, 1962.
198 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.
Konferentsiya molodykh spetsialistov.
(Latvia--Fisheries) (Latvia--Fish culture)

LISHEV, V.A., inzh.; ALDUSHCHENKO, G.I., inzh.

Automatic temperature control and gas cut-off on runner
brick and stopping device driers. Met. i gornorud. prom.
no.4:76-77 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.
(Drying apparatus) (Automatic control)

5(2)
AUTHORS: Nessonova, G. D., Pogosyants, Ye. K., Lishevskaya, M. O. SOV/32-25-7-4/50

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Cobalt in the Reaction With Glycerin (Kolorimetriceskoye opredeleniye kobal'ta po reaktsii s glitserinom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 786 - 789 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A colorimetric method for the determination of cobalt is described. The method is based on the reaction of the bivalent cobalt ion with glycerin in a strong alkaline medium, thus forming blue colored complex compounds. The following formula is suggested: $\text{Na}_{n-2}[\text{Co}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3)_{n-m}(\text{OH})_m]$ for the complex compound formed. The method permits determination of cobalt in the presence of larger quantities of nickel and iron without preceding separation. The method suggested was elaborated on pure cobalt salts, mixtures of cobalt- and nickel salts, and was subsequently tested on technical alloy samples (with a cobalt content of 20 to 80%). Optical density of the solution was measured by means of the photocolormeter FEK-M in a bulb of 30 mm length. By

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Colorimetric Determination of Cobalt in the Reaction With SOV/32-25-7-4/50
Glycerin

application of a red light filter the optical density of the solution is a direct function of the cobalt concentration in the solution. The stability of the glycerin alkali complex compound depends on the cobalt concentration in the solution (Fig 2). The maximum concentration of the Co should not exceed 0.3 mg/ml Co in the solution to be colorimetried. One course of analysis is given. In order to test the accuracy of the results of analysis, duplicate determinations of Co, according to the gravimetric method (as potassium cobalt nitrite) were carried out (Table). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute)

Card 2/2

GAL'BRAYKH, L.S.; DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.; Prinimala uchastiye:
LISHEVSKAYA, M.O.

Synthesis of new derivatives of cellulose and other polysaccharides.
Part 13: Method of synthesizing cellulose dinitrile. Vysokom.soed.
3 no.7:980-983 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Cellulose)

ACCESSION NR: AT4017406

S/0000/63/000/000/0032/0036

AUTHOR: Lishevskaya, M. O.; Virnik, A. D.; Rogovin, Z. A.

0

TITLE: Synthesis of new derivatives of cellulose and other polysaccharides.
XXXI. Introduction of new functional groups into a macromolecule of modified cellulose containing aromatic amino groups

SOURCE: Tsellyuloza i yeye proizvodny*ye, sbornik statey (Cellulose and its derivatives). Moscow, 1963, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, polysaccharide, modified cellulose, cellulose derivative

ABSTRACT: This work was undertaken to explore the possibility of the synthesis of iodine-, thiocyno-, oxime-, aldehyde-, sulfhydryl- and arylhydrazine-N',N''-disulfo- containing derivatives of cellulose, of which the one containing a sulfhydryl group is of particular interest since this group imparts cation exchange ability to polysaccharide derivatives. Cellulose was alkylated with 4- β -hydroxyethylsulfonylanilinesulfate and diazotized, after which the product was: a) treated at 40C for 24 hrs. with aqueous solutions of KI (2.5-20%) to yield a product with 13.7% I; b) treated at room temperature for 24 hrs. with KSCN and FeCl₃ to yield a product with 3.06% SCN; c) treated at room temperature for 1 hr. with

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017406

formaldehyde in the presence of CuSO_4 and Na_2SO_3 to yield a product with 1.97% N;
d) treated at room temperature for 0.5-24 hrs. with 0.6 - 9% Na_2S_2 to yield a
product with 6.93% S and a cation exchange ability of 1.6 meq/C; e) treated at
room temperature for 3 hrs. with 5% Na_2SO_3 to yield a product with 5.9% S. Orig.
art. has: 2 graphs and 10 structural formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Feb62

DATE ACQ: 06Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ZHBANKOV, R.G. [Zbankou, R.H.]; MARUPOV, R. [Marupou, R.]; BALASHOVA, M.D.;
TYUGANOVA, M.A. [Tsiuhanava, M.A.]; LISHEVSKAYA, M.O. [Lisheuskaja, M.A.]

Studying the structure of new technically valuable cellulose derivatives
by methods of infrared spectroscopy. Vesti AN BSSR. Ser. Fiz.-tekh. nav.
no.2:38-41 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

LISHEVSKIY, V.

Mathematical problems and solutions. IUn. tekhn. 5 no. 2:52-54 F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Mathematics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

LISHEVSKIY, V.

Wonder fabric. IUn.tekh. 6 no.9:62-63 8 '61.
(Metal cloth) (Clothing, Protective)

(MIRA 14:10)

LISHEVSKIY, V.

Electrons help metallurgists. IUn.tekh. 6 no.11:31-32 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Electrometallurgy)

LISHEVSKIY, V.

What is a vector? IUn.tekh. 5 no.7:60-61 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Mathematics--Juvenile literature)

LISHEVSKIY, V.

Wind fights wind. 1Un.tekh. 6 no.12:73-75 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Vibrations)

LAVROVA, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; GNOYEV, P.S., inzh.; KALENOVA, M.S.,
 starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUSEVA, A.N., mladshiy nauchnyy
 sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, I.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
 KHARITONOV, V.A., inzh.; KANAREVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; MAZYAKIN, A.V.,
 inzh.; LISHFAY, V.M., inzh.; IL'YASHENKO, M.A., kand. veter. nauk;
 RYNDINA, V.P., inzh.; LOGINOVA, M.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
 CHUDINA, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TRUDOLIUBOVA, G.B.,
 starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARGAL'TSEV, I.I., assistant;
 MIKHAYLOVA, A.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOVA, V.I.,
 mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERKULOVA, V.K., mladshiy nauchnyy
 sotrudnik; POLETAYEV, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the heat treatment conditions of smoked and cooked
 sausage. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:24-63 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
 myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (for Kargal'tsev).

34828
S/020/62/142/005/020/022
B110/B101

5.1600
AUTHORS:

Lishnevskiy, V. A., Uzhinov, B. M., and Sergeyev, G. B.

TITLE:

Fast chemical processes at low temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 5, 1962, 1116 - 1119

TEXT: Bromination and nitration of olefins, hydrohalogenation of olefins with double bond on the tertiary C atom, and inorganic addition and substitution reactions at low temperatures and 10^{-6} mm Hg were studied. Only the central fractions of liquids distilled several times in vacuo at low temperatures were used, and work was conducted in the dark. The heating curves were recorded with an ЭПТ-09 (EPP-09) potentiometer with elevated, adjustable sensitivity, and a 180 mm high Al block (60 mm in diameter) placed in a Dewar vessel was used as heater. Since all reactions proceed at $> -196^{\circ}\text{C}$, work was possible at liquid-nitrogen temperature. 0.0009 moles of the components were frozen in the 13 mm long, narrow neck (diameter 6 mm) of the reaction vessel cooled with liquid N_2 , and the temperature of

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B110/B101

Fast chemical processes at...

the mixture was measured with a differential thermocouple. The Al block was heated at a rate of 1 deg/min. Its temperature was measured with a copper-Constantan element and an M-194 (M-194) microammeter. The products to be analyzed were collected in a vessel. To avoid an explosion, layers of 0.004 moles of components were frozen and thawed again until 3-5 ml of reaction product had formed. The yield was determined on the basis of the pressure change of a membrane thermometer. All reactions, also the chlorine addition to the double bond, were instantaneous at very low temperatures. With small initial amounts (0.0009 moles of each component at a ratio of 1:1, and 0.0018 moles of one component at 1:2), the temperature rise was some tens of degrees. The almost explosive reactions prove low activation energies, and suggest chain reactions. The decrease in activation energy as compared with the gaseous phase is probably due to the formation of intermediate molecular complexes. Only one product forms quantitatively since the addition to the double bond proceeds completely. Critical temperatures lie at -190 and -100°C. The following systems are distinguished (I) systems with critical temperatures below the melting points of the two components (isobutylene - bromine) or near the melting point of the low-

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B110/B101

Fast chemical processes at...

melting component (isobutylene - HCl; isobutylene - HBr; HBr - Cl); and (II) systems with critical temperatures between the melting points of the two components (propylene - bromine; isobutylene - nitrogen dioxide; propylene - nitrogen dioxide). The existence of critical temperatures is probably due to the fact that the reaction proceeds near the phase transitions. For (I), the critical temperatures are probably associated with the melting points of the mixture, for (II), with the dissolution of one component in the other, the complex formation, or the melting points of the molecular complexes. The reaction with isobutylene proceeds at lower temperature than that with propylene since isobutylene has a more polar structure. The formation of normal addition products from hydrogen halides and isobutylene proves the ionic character of the addition to the double bond. The almost instantaneous addition and substitution reactions are characteristic of the condensed state at low temperatures. The authors thank N. M. Emanuel', Corresponding Member AS USSR, for his interest. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 1 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: S. Freed, K. M. Sansier, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 1273 (1952).

Card 3/4

S/020/62/142/005/020/022
B110/B101

Fast chemical processes at...

Cook et. al., Canad. J. Chem., 34, 957 (1956).ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: August 1, 1961, by N. N. Semenov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 4/4

LISHIK, P.I.

Reorganization of the material and equipment procurement of a
railroad line. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.9:67-69 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby material'no-tekhnicheskogo obespecheniya
Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi. (Railroads--Management)

LISHIN, G.L., gornyy inzhener.

Basic aspects of a typical project for the surface development
of a mine with a yearly production capacity of 600-1500 thousand
tons of coal. Ugol' 29 no.2:1-6 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Mine buildings)

1. Glavshakhtoprojekt.

LISHIN, G.L.

3521. APPLICATION AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD PLATE...
Lishin, G.L. and Eubyr, V.A. (Ugol (Ugol, Moscow), June
1951, vol. 1, 95
F. MINES. (Ugol (Ugol, Moscow), June 1951, vol. 1, 95)

LISHIN, G.L.

AGALINA, M.S., inzh.; AKUTIN, T.K., inzh.; APRESOV, A.M., inzh.; ARISTOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BELOSTOTSKIY, O.B., inzh.; BERLIN, A.Ye., inzh.; BESSKIY, K.A., inzh.; BLYUM, A.M., inzh.; BRAUN, I.V., inzh.; BRODESKIY, I.A., inzh.; BURAKAS, A.I., inzh.; VAYNMAN, I.Z., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, A.A., inzh.; VORONIN, S.A., inzh.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, I.K., inzh.; VRUBLEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; GERSHMAN, S.G., inzh.; GOLUBIATNIKOV, G.A., inzh.; GOHLIN, M.Yu., inzh.; GRAMMATIKOV, A.N., inzh.; DASHEVSKIY, A.P., inzh.; DIDKOVSKIY, I.L., inzh.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.L., inzh.; DROZDOV, P.F., kand. tekhn. nauk.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KIRILENKO, V.G., inzh.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk.; KORETSKIY, M.M., inzh.; KUKHARCHUK, I.N., inzh.; KUCHER, M.G., inzh.; MERZLYAK, M.V., inzh.; MIRONOV, V.V., inzh.; NOVITSKIY, G.V., inzh.; PADUN, N.M., inzh.; PANKRAT'YEV, N.B., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, V.I., kand. biol. nauk.; PINSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; POBELUENYY, S.A., inzh.; PORAZHENKO, F.F., inzh.; PUZANOV, I.G., inzh.; REDIN, I.P., inzh.; REZNIK, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.; ROGOVSKIY, L.V., inzh.; RUDERMAN, A.G., inzh.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., inzh.; EADOVNIKOV, I.S., inzh.; SEVER'YANOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk.; SEMESHKO, A.T., inzh.; SIMKIN, A.Kh., inzh.; SURDUTOVICH, I.N., inzh.; TROFIMOV, V.I., inzh.; FEFER, M.M., inzh.; FIALKOVSKIY, A.M., inzh.; FRISHMAN, M.S., inzh.; CHERESHNEV, V.A., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.I., inzh.; SHIFMAN, M.I., inzh.; SHUMYATSKIY, A.F., inzh.; SHESTOV, B.S., inzh.; SHIPMAN, STANCHENKO, I.K., otv. red.: *LISHIN, G.L.*, inzh., red.: KRAYISOV, Ye.P., inzh., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.V., red.; KAMINSKIY, D.N., red.; KRASOVSKIY, I.P., red.; LEYTMAN, L.Z., red. [deceased]; GUREVICH, M.S., inzh., red.; DANILEVSKIY, A.S., inzh., red.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh., red.; KAGANOV, S.I., inzh., red.; KAUFMAN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk., red.; LISTOPADOV, N.P., inzh., red.; MENDELEVICH, I.R., inzh., red. [deceased];

(continued on next card)

AGALINA, M.S.... (continued) Card 2.

PENTKOVSKIY, N.I., inzh., red.; ROZENBERG, B.M., inzh., red.; SLAVIN,
D.S., inzh., red.; FEDOROV, M.P., inzh., red.; TSYMBAL, A.V., inzh., red.;
SMIRNOV, L.V., red. izd-va.; PRIZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.
[Mining ; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheski
spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi
promyshl. Vol. 3. [Organization of planning; Construction of surface
buildings and structures] Organizatsiia proektirovaniia; Stroitel'stvo
zdanii i sooruzhenii na poverkhnosti shakht. 1958. 497 p. (HRA 11:12)
(Mining engineering)
(Building)

LISHIN, G.I., inzh.; GEYMAN, L.M., inzh.

Carrying out blasting operations by means of nonisruptive
explosions (from "Byggvastaren, byggnadsteknik" no.4, 1957,
"Water Power" May 1959). Shakht.stroi. 4 no.2:28-30 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Sweden--Mining engineering)

LISHIN, G.L., inzh.; GEYMAN, L.M., inzh.

Underground workings with large cross sections. Shakht.
stoi. 5 no. 1:27-29 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Underground construction)
(Mining engineering)

NEITSEKO, P.G., inzh.; RABINOVICH, G.B., inzh.; SUKONNIK, M.A., inzh.;
MASLOV, V.S., inzh.; LISHIN, I.I., inzh.

Experimental use of conveyor feeding of the charge mixture to
powerful blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.5:397-400 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Blast furnaces) (Conveying machinery)

KOTEL'NIKOV, V.A., akademik; DUBROVIN, V.M.; DUBINSKIY, B.A.; KISLIK, M.D.;
KUZNETSOV, B.I.; LISHIN, I.Y.; MOROZOV, V.A.; PETROV, G.M.;
RZHIGA, O.N.; SYTSKO, G.A.; SHAKHOVSKOY, A.M.

Radar observations of Venus in the Soviet Union during 1962.
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:532-535 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.
(Venus (Planet)) (Radar in astronomy)

L 06122-67 ESS-2/ENT(1) CW/WR SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/006/0001/0007
ACC NR: AP6027911

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, B. I.; Lishin, I. V.; Trunova, Z. G.

ORG: Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AN SSSR (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Planetary radar probes

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 6, 1966, 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: parametric amplifier, radio astronomy, planetary astronomy, planetary probe, Venus planet

ABSTRACT: This is a general survey of several aspects of planetary radar probes. A brief historical account of successful radar soundings of the various planets and the moon is given, and the essential features of a modern deep-space radar are described. Particular attention is directed at a simplified explanation of radar operation in the range measurement mode. Information is also given with respect to antenna and transmission equipment requirements and the operating principles of paramagnetic and parametric amplifier systems. The method of linear frequency modulation is described, and a simplified block diagram of an FM modulator is analyzed. The operation of a weak signal analyzer is explained. The paper discusses the determination of the astronomical unit, refinement of planetary orbital parameters, radar

UDC: 621.396.969

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ACC NR: AP6027911

investigations of planetary surfaces, and the establishment of the period of rotation of the planet Venus. It is concluded that planetary radar probes are an integral part of the Soviet space program, and that results achieved in this field are, for the most part, in substantial agreement with analogous findings in other countries. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 17,03/ SUBM DATE: 06May65

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2/2 *LC*

LISHIN, L.G.

Combined power supply network for a small magnetic tape recorder.
Trudy VNAIZ no.7:56-61 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

S/194/61/000/006/070/077
D201/D302

AUTHOR: Lishin, L.G.
TITLE: Novel transistorized circuits for AGC systems
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 6, 1961, 12, abstract 6 K79 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-
ta zvukozapisi, 1959, no. 6, 23-34)

TEXT: A new approach is described to the design of AGC for LF amplifiers when compared with the existing approach. The method provides wider control limits at lower levels of non-linear distortions. It is suggested using the controlled stage of the amplifier a power junction transistor and utilizing changes of its h_{21} parameter at comparatively large emitter currents. 2 variants of the circuit (in common emitter and common collector configuration with transformer coupling of the load) are given with junction transistors ПЗБ (P3B) together with the graphs of the dependence of output voltage collector current and of non-linear distortion factor

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Novel transistorized circuits...

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D201/D302

on the input voltage, with the AGC voltage applied to the base circuit. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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8/058/62/000/011/061/061
A160/A101

9.4310

AUTHOR: Lishin, L. G.

TITLE: A method of sampling transistors by noises

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 24, abstract 11-4-47b
("Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zvukozapisi", no. 9, 1961, 81 - 85)

TEXT: A description is given of a method of selection by noises of semiconductor triodes, which are used in the input stages of reproduction amplifiers. To inspect semiconductor triodes, it is important to know the integrated value of the power of excess noises, $P_{\text{outp noise}}$:

$$P_{\text{outp noise}} = \frac{1}{R_{\text{equ}}} \int_{f_1}^{f_{\text{up}}} U_{\text{nois}}^2(f) \cdot K(f) \cdot df,$$

where R_{equ} is the equivalent noise resistance at the output of the measuring amplifier; f_1 - the lower limit of the frequency characteristic of the reproduction amplifier; f_{up} - the upper limit of the semiconductor-triode excess

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S/058/62/000/011/061/061
A160/A101

A method of sampling transistors by noises

noises; $U_{\text{nois}}^2(f)$ - the RMS voltage of the semiconductor-triode noises in relation to the frequency; and $K(f)$ - the frequency characteristic of the reproduction amplifier by the power. It is proposed to measure $P_{\text{outp nois}}$ by carrying out two subsequent measurements of the semiconductor-triode noise and by using two different types of band filters with transmission bands of Δf_1 and Δf_2 , differing in their magnitude 10 - 20 times, whereby the lower frequency of the transmission band of both filters must equal f_1 . The integrated value of the RMS voltage of the semiconductor-triode excess noises is computed from the expression

$$U_{\text{exc.nois}}^2 = \frac{(\Delta f_1 / \Delta f_2) \cdot U_{\text{nois2}}^2 - U_{\text{nois1}}^2}{(\Delta f_1 / \Delta f_2) - 1},$$

where U_{nois1}^2 and U_{nois2}^2 are the subsequently measured RMS noise voltages. The results of an experimental selection of 70 alloy-type semiconductor triodes are furnished. There are 4 references.

V. K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

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LISHIN, L.G.

System of low-frequency channels in the "Kadr" video tape
recorder. Trudy VNAIZ no.10:27-40 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

IVANOV, G.I.; LISHIN, L.G.

Automatic low-frequency gain control circuit using a transistor
diode. Trudy VNAIZ no.10:58-64 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

LISHINA, A.K.; LISHIN, O.V.

Those who were the first to die. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.8:
48-52 Ag'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin
i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

LISHINA, A.K.; LISHIN, O.V.

Those who were the first to die. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.8:
48-52 Ag'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin
i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

24.5110

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3/077/61/006/003/003/003
D045/D112

AUTHORS: Maslov, V.N. and Lishina, A.V.

TITLE: The effect of germanium sol on the light sensitivity and development process of photographic layers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 229-231

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of a highly-dispersed suspension of germanium on the light sensitivity and development kinetics of a photographic layer. Experiments were conducted on spectral photographic plates of the I type with a light sensitivity of 1.0 ГОСТ (GOST) unit. Germanium suspensions were prepared by trituration in mortar of monocrystalline P (R) and П (P) type specimens with a resistivity of 0.02 ohm·cm and 35 ohm·cm respectively under a layer of distilled water. The suspension was diluted in water and held for 4 days, after which it was poured off. The superficially opalescent hydro-sols, which did not contain particles heavier than $1/\mu$, were refined by dilution to a concentration of 10 mg/l (of germanium) and used for treating the photographic plates. One series of plates was treated with a germanium sol before exposure

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